

## An Alphabetical TABLE of all the PSALM TUNES in this Book.

				Pfalms.	Page	Tunes Names.	Pfalms.	100
Names.	falms.	Page	Tunes Names.		Lugo		118	
Tune, NV.	7	66	Eynsford Tune.	148	52	Sandwich Tune.		
one, N V	24	58	Hadlow Tune.	127	62	Seal Tune.	145	
ater Tune.	125	26	Kemfing Tune.	68	70	Shoreham Tune.	33	1
(1) (1) (1) (1)	76.	18	Leathered Tune.	34	20	St. Matthew's Tune,		1
h Tune.	98	32	Lincoln Tune.	-81	_2	Tunbridge Tune.	84	1
Tune.	117	48	Litchet Tune.	112	27	Uxbridge Tune.		1
Tune.		44	Milton Tune.	108	24	Wrotham Tune.	66	1
ad Tune.	135	68	Meestham Fune.	149	21	Wareham Tune, N.V.	36	1
Tune.		-	Otford Tune.	8		Wendover Tune.	42	1
Tune.	77	4	Orpington Tune.	147	37	Westerham Tune.	139	1
d Tune.	100	1	Poole Tune, NV.	18		Yarmouth Tune.	108	1
Tune,	105	1	Rygate Tune.	138	72	A Funeral Hymn.		1
Tune	122	36	St. James's Tune.	10	1			1
y 'Tune.	1	1		92	1			1
g Tune.	9	38	St. John's Tune.	48	7			
fter Tune.	15	22	Sevenoakes Tune.		1		N. L. Marie	

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## An Introduction to the Grounds of Musick.

e Scale of Musick call d the Gamut. F-faut \_ E -lami D-lasol\_ C-faut B-fabemi\_ me A-lamire 4- solvent & Cliff F-faut fa E - lami a-lamire G-solveut F faut Jo Cliff I-lami D. solve .C-faut B.-mi 11-12 Gamut

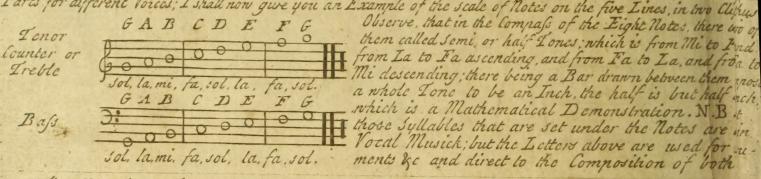
Explanation:

This Scale contains all the Degrees of Sound whether Noval, or Instrumental, it being founded on no more than Seven Letters, as G, A, B, C, D, E, F, and then G again-for every Eighth is the same Therefore if you would gain any Inow-ledge in Musick, you must get each Part of the Scale or Gamut by Heart, both upwards and downwards, so that you have the Name of every Line and Space perfect in your Memory: As for Instance, G, is the Name of a Note, but when you come to sing it, you must name it Sol, as you may observe Sol to be placed at the End of the same Line which is drawn from the Word Gamut, at the Bottom of the Scale Likewise Clamire is called la, Bfabemi mi, and so for the rest, as may be observed by the Scale.

It is requisite in the next Place to give you the Meaning of the two different Characters placed in the Middle of the Scale: In the lowest Part of which you will see this Mark Enhich is called the Bass Cliff, being always placed on the fourth. Line from the Bottom, for which Reason its called the Bass, or Ffaut Cliff, and the Space next above it is Gsolreut, and so of the rest, both above and below.

as you may see them lie in the Scale.

The next Cliff is (as you see) marked thus to and is called the I reble or Csotrendlift placed on the fourth Line from the I op, and gives its Place the Name of G. and when sung tis dlea sot, and quideth all other Notes both above and below. N.B. This scale is divided into biture Parts, by Reason I have applied the I reble Cliff to the three upper Parts; it being the best anasie Cliff in Use, the C. Cliff being of no other Use (as I can conceive) than to puzzle Practitione the fire I thought it not proper to insert it here, being intirely left out in this Book. Having thus explained the Scale or Camut, as the seven Degrees of sound lie, with their Octaves, also shap the Parts for different Voices; I shall now give you an Example of the scale of Notes on the five Lines, in two Clifty.



The Number of the Notes used in Musick; their Measure and Proport of these Notes there are but six commonly used i.e. The semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semigrand Demisemiquaver the Semibreve being the longest Note; from which all other Notes have their estand Proportion being thus (Viz) As Invo are to One; so are Four to Invo; Eight to Four; Sixteen to rand Thirty two to Sixteen: Each of which Notes is various in its Length, i.e. not in all live alike, accept to the Air which is composed, some Movements being slow and others brisk, in Conformity to the value of the Novements as it is supposed to be engaged in, as being the Master-Note, or Grand Mover of the whole

to which they must be all subservient, as the Motions of the lower Orbs are to the Primum Mobile: The Semilireve is divided into Invo and Thirty Parts, sixteen, Eight, Four, or Invo. Its Mark is this on the first Mote that shens these Divisions, is called a Minim; marked like the Semilireve, and is distinguished from it by the Iddition of a Tail thus; I which being but half the Length of the Semilireve and divides it into two equal Parts. The second is accepted a trotchet; marked like the Minim with the Head filled up thus in which being but half the Length of the Minim and divides the Semilireve into four Parts—the third is called a Quaver, marked like the Crotchet and is distinguished from the Vight Parts—the fourth is called a Semiguaver; which being but half the Length of the Semilireve into Eight Parts—The fourth is called a stroke thus and divides the Semilireve into Jixteen Parts.—The fifth and last is called a Demisemiquaver, which being but half the Length of the Jemiguaver, having its Tail turn'd up with a triple Stroke thus; and divides the Semilireve into I wo and Thirty Parts—The following Scheme will give you the whole at one View.

Minims...

Minims...

Minims...

Minims...

Motes to be sung in one Syllable. This Way of tying them, shews their Measure, altogether the Same as if they were single; for you see that the Quavers in stead of a Stroke to their Tails are tied with one Stroke through two or sometimes more of thom.

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The Somiguavers also instead of a double Stroke samiguavers. We have two Ties, and the Demisemiquavers three.

It being frequent in Surging or playing in Consort, for one Part or more, (as Occasion requires) sometimes to pause or heep silence, while the others continue in Motion; it is therefore necessary to have Marks of Distinction,

to show the Length of Time that each Part is to stand still; which Marks are distinguished by the respective Motes, or Measures that the others are performing, and are called Rests or Pauses, as follows.

Notes with their Rests.

Notes with their Rests.

The Semibreve Rest you see, is a full stroke made underneath one of the Notes with their Rests.

The Semibreve Rest you see, is a full stroke made underneath one of the Notes with their Rest of the Lines, which signifies that you gre to pause or keep silence a whole measure in any of the Moods in Triple Time as well as in the lymmon. Measure in any of the Minim Rest is made in form like that of the Semibre verifies distinguished by its standing above the Line; it denotes half a Bar in Common Time. The Crotchet Rest is like a Figure of Seven in its right Position; The Semiguaver has a Figure of Seven in its right Position; The Semiguaver has a Figure of Seven in its right Position; The Mead of the Fidash under the Mead of the Fidash under the Mead of the Fidash under the Mead of the Figure; The Demiquaver you see has two Dashes under the Mead of the Fidash under the Mead of the Figure; the Use of which Marks are that where ever you meet with 'em, you are to rest or keep silence, so you as you would be performing those Notes, whose Absence they supply.

Of other Marks or Characters us'd in Musick.

When you see an Archinected we call a sture over the Acads of two or more Notes thus or underneath thus those Notes so arched in are to be sung all in one towel or syllable. A double Bar signifies the End of a strain like a full Point of Period at the End of a sentence If it be nomiced thus. It is denotes the strain to be restrain like a full Point of Period at the End of a Sentence If it be nomiced thus. It is on the next five Lines for is commonly set at the End of the first Mote on the next five Lines for is commonly set at the End of the five Lines to guide the Performer to the first Note on the next five Lines for which Reason, it is called a Direct.—A Flat we made thus, I placed at the Beginning of the five Lines, and which Reason, it is called a Direct.—A Flat we made thus, I placed at the Beginning of the five Lines as shall happen on that Line, or space; extent contradicted by an accidental sharp, on a Note that riseth a whole I one to rise but half a I one; the same as from Fals Mi; or Fa to La.—A sharp is a Note that riseth a whole I one to the Malure of the Flat, it being to raise or sharp any Note it is set before, half a I one higher, the same as from Mi to the Malure of the Flat, it being to raise or sharp any Note it is set before, half a I one five Lines serve to sharp all to the Notes as shall happen on that Line or Space, except contradicted by an Ilcein five Lines serve to sharp and to the Notes as shall happen on that Line or space, except contradicted by an Ilcein five Lines for Proper (which Serves only for that Note)—I here is another Mark called a Proper (which serves only for that Note)—I here is another Mark called a Proper final dental Flat or Proper (which serves only for that Note).—I here is another Mark called a Proper final mass of the five Lines, to its primitive Sound, as it stands in the Gamut; or as its was before those Flats or Sharps were so placed.

Having thus explained the several Marks or Characters us'd in Musick; I shall proceed now to give you some account concerning pointed Notes, which are very Common, in Vocal as well as Instrumental Musick:

In Example of prick'd Notes.

Placed on the right Side of a Note; and adds to the

An Example of prich'd Notes.

This Point is called the Point of Addition, always placed on the right Side of a Note, and adds to the Sound half as much as it was before: When it is put to the Semibreve, it must be held as long as three Minims &c.

The most difficult Thing to a Beginner in beating of Time, is in such Notes as we call driving Notes, where the Hand or Foot is moved either up or down in the Middle of a sound, or Notes so tied - This was formerly practised by drawing a Bar thro the Heads of such Notes, before Crotchets and Quavers were in Use; for which Reason they were called Notes of Syncopation, which signifies culting—The Reason for thus driving of Notes is, they have a particular Beauty in them, in some sorts of Musical Compositions both Vocal and Instrumental; therefore I shall give you an Example to bring you a little acquainted with them

Beginning of a Bar, which belongs to the Sound of the Motion of the Hand be down at the Beginning of the Bar and up at the End in any Sort of Time whatsoever. But I shall give you an F. rample in Trivile Time

whatsoever. But I shall give you an Example in Triple Time, thus:

More Examples might have been added of this Kind, but
those I think are sufficient which are already exhibited for it
is not the Eye that we are altogether to feed but the Ear; and
whoever does but once get the Mastery over those already pointed out for him cannot fail of executing

any thing of this Kind that he shall meet with, if he take but the Care that is requisite.

Of Time in its several Moods, and how to beat them.

Time is a Part of Musick so necessary to be understood, that no Person can ever sing or play as he ought to do nithout it, because it is to be considered, that as there is ladences, answerable to all Manner of Sentences, So is there an Emphasis or Accent that begins each Measure; to which a Beat with the Hand or Foot, is a very necessary Assistant to a Learner; which when rightly understood, occasions the Performance to be exact, and all the Parts to full in with or after each other, according to the Intention of the Composer. There are several Kinds of Time, invented for the Sake of Variety, and may all property be reduced to Two, that is Common and Triple Time, which is measured either by an even or odd Number of Notes, as four or three; I do not mean so many Notes in Number, but the Quantity of such like Notes to be included in every Bar. — NB. A Bar is a strait stroke drawn cross the five Lines to make an equal Division of a Song or Lesson, as to the Notes or Rests in it, so that if a Lesson be composed in Common Time; the Bar is put between every semistave, or so many lesser Notes as make one, throw the whole Lesson.

Of Common Time.

There are three different Moods in Common Time, by which the different Divisions of Parts or Measures, in Songs and Tunes of a different Stamp are distinguish'd. The first Mood is marked thus; C which denotes the Slowest Movement, each Bar including one Semibreve, or so many lefter Notes as make one Semibreve. The second Mood is marked thus C which denotes the Movement to be somewhat faster than the former. —The third Sort is marked thus this is called the Retortive Mood, being a very quick Movement. Now to nerform these several Moods, you must use a constant Motion with the Hand once down and once up in every Bar, that is if your Lefton should consist of two Minims in a Bar, you must beat two with your Hand down at the first Note, and two up at the last. The like Division must be made with Regard to all lefter Notes. — Obscive, that the best and easiest Nay to perform the Time in the Retortive Mood, is to beat once down and once up in every Bar; But I shall give you an Example of the three several Moods in Common Time, with a d, for down, and n, for up, under the Notes.

Bar; So that in either of these Examples, sou may make use of the Letters or Figures which you please.

Somewhat quicker, The last I e son being the Resorica

If Triple Time there are three Kinds chiefly made use of in Vocal Musick, which are distinguished by having either three Minims, three crotchets, or three Quavers in each Bar.—The first of these Triple Movement is measured by three Minims and is marked thus; 3, that is, three Minims to two; Ino to be nerformed with the Hand down and one up. Those Measures that are divided by Crotchets in this Mood are to be seat, four down and two in. If Quavers Eight down and four up.—The second Mood is measured by Crotchets marked thus, 3, that is three Crotchets to four Two to be beat with the Hand down and one up.—The third mood is measured by Quavers marked thus, 3 three Quavers to eight. Two with the stand down, and one up such that I had over you are Example of the three Several Moods in Triple Time.

1,2,3, 1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2;3

The first in Minims

030000000000 d,d, u, d, d, u, d, d, u, d,d,u 1,2,3, 1,2,3 1,2,3.1.2,3 9 4 d. u. d. d. u. d.d. u. d.d.u.

2d Crotchets

1,2,3. 1,2,3. 1,2 3 1,2,3

3d Quavers

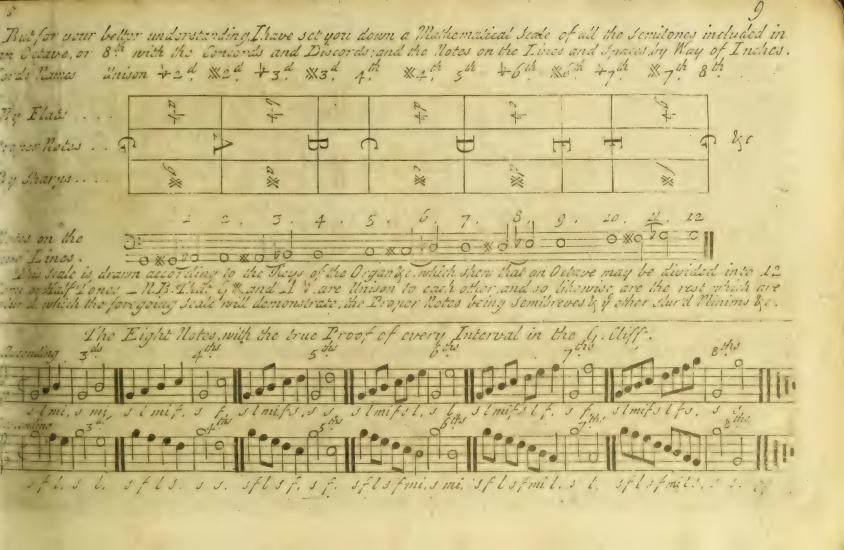
d, d, u, d, d, u, d, d, u, d, d, u.

Observe all Trinds of Time are deducid from Common Time, and as two Minims, four Crotchets or eight Quavers make up a Bar in Common Time. so these Figures Viz. 2, 4, or 8. are placed under the 3 to denote what kind of Notes the Triple Time of any Lesson is composed of, as you see, the first Mood marked thus, 3, the 2 having Regard to two Minimi which make up a Bar in Common Time; the like Rule is to be observ. ed for the rest.

There are several other Moods in Triple Time, but they are soldom or never us'd in Church -Musica, so that if you practice the Common Time, and the two first Moods in Triple Time, will be Sufficient for this Purpose. - The next Thing is,

The Eight Notes, ascending and descending, in the G Cliff. Joi la Mg, fa, Jot, la fa, sot. Sol, fa, la, sol, fa, Mi, la, sol.

Here you may observe that fu or Golfa riseth but half a Tone above Mi or Bfabemi, and fa or Ffaut riseth but half a Tone above, la or Ela; then descending it must be out half a Tene from fa to la, and fa to Mi; \_NB I have placed a little Star, over the Note that riseth or falleth half a Tone.





Of the several Reys in Musick; and of Transposition of Sieys.

In Musick there are but two Natural primitive Reys, Viz: Cfaut, the sharp and chearful Key; and I re, the flat and melancholly Rey: And that no Lune can be formed on any other but those two, without the placing of either Flats or sharps at the beginning of the five Lines; which brings can to the same the placing of either Flats or Sharps at the beginning of the five Lines; which brings can to the same Effect as these two Natural Skeys; but first I shall give you an



By these Fixamples you may transpose any Tune to any of these Artificial Reys cither by Flats or Sharp. Give your self but the Trouble to trace over these fourteen several Reys, and you will find 'em still the same in Effect as two; but you are not confin'd to the selfaing of them all, so you do but observe the Places of the Semicones; But y any of these Reys. Seem difficult to you, you may transpose them into any one of the other, by the Rules before any of these Reys. Seem difficult to you, you may transpose them into any one of the true understanding of Tones mention'd; for selfaing was only intended to guide young Practitioners to the true understanding of Tones and Semilones, and to give a proper Distinction one from another &c.

Of the Several Concords and Discords, both perfect and Imperfect.

There are but four concords in Missick Viz. the Unison Third, Fifth and Sixth; their Eighths or Octaves are also meant. The linus on is called a nerfect lord; and commonly the Fifth is so called; but the Fifth may be made Imperfect if the Composer pleases. The Third and Sixth are called Imperfects, their Sounds not being so made Imperfect if the Composer pleases. The Third and Sixth is used instead of the Fifth in some certain Places, when the full or sweet as the Perfects: But in four Parts, the Sixth is used instead of the Word Imperfect, cionifics that it want with its left out; so in effect, there are but three Concords. The Meaning of the Word Imperfect, cionifics that it want I femilian of its Perfection to what it is when it is perfect; for the lefter, or Imperfect, or Minor Third includes four Malf Tones &c. The Discords are a Second, a Fourth's Seventhe Greater or Perfect, or Major Third, includes four Malf Tones &c. The Discords are a Second with their Octaves; though sometimes the Greater Fourth comes very near to the Sound of an Imperfect Cord, it is and their Octaves; though sometimes the Greater Fourth comes very near to the Sound of an Imperfect Cord, it is and their Octaves; though sometimes the Greater Fourth comes very near to the Sound of an Imperfect with their Octaves and the Minor Fifth: But Invill set you an Example of all the Several Concords and Discords with their Octaves.

The Same as the Minor Fifth: But Invill set you an Example of all the Several Concords and Discords with their Octaves.

Their Octaves, or 8ths

	1	3	3	U	4	4	/
1	8	10	12	23	9	26	14
	15	17.	19	20	16	13	22
	22	24	26	27	23	25	28

N.B. That if a Voice or Instrument would permit to ten in sand Octaves, they are still as one and the same in Mature of a But I shall next set you down another Example of a Concords, and Discords both Perfect and Imperfect; mayor Concords, and Discords both Perfect and Imperfect; mayor

minor, as they stand in order; their Interval, or Distance, being counted between the Tenor and Bafs, in the Juliff

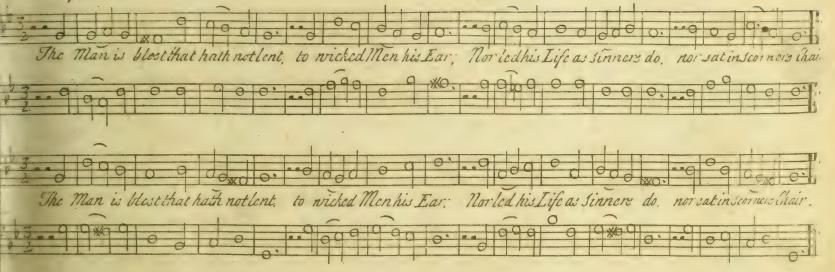


By this Example you see how loncords and Discords are made either greater or lesser, perfect or imperfect, without the help of either Flats or Sharps sexcept the major 4th Put they are made in Composition either greater, or lesser, by, adding either Flats, or Sharps to one of the Paris that stands joined with another; and that Discords may be used in Composition if mixed with Judgment.

7. A Dianente, or Perfect Fifth, contains 7 Semilones ...... 5ths Diatessaron, or nerfect Fourth, contains 3 Semilones ........ Allnison is one Sound. 2.B. That the Particle Semi, in Semidiapente, Semiditone, &c doth not mean the half of such an Interval; but that it wants a Semitone of its Perfection. \_ The Greater Seventh, and the Defective 8th being both. of one Interval: Also the Greater Fourth, and the Imperfect Fifth.

So recommending you to a diligent Practice of these short Instructions: I shall now take my leave of you, wishing you good success in your future studies And may the Almighty grant that after our sincere Endeavours to praise, and please him here, we may be made Partakers of his glorious Kingdom, and with the Heavenly Choir, incessantly praise the Divine Majesty, in the Unity of the Father, son and the Holy Chost, who liveth and reigneth one God North without End, Amen.

Crowley June, Pfalm the 1st



2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth set his whole Delight:
And in the same doth exercise
himself both Day and Night.
3 He shall be like a Tree that is
nlanted the Rivers nigh:

Which in due Season bringeth forth
it's Fruit abundantly.

Whose Leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourishing shall stand:
Evin so all things shall prosper nell
that this Man takes in Hand.

Tunbridge Sune Pfalm the 4th



2 Slave Mercy, Lord, therefore on me,

And grant me my Request:

For unto thee incessantly

So cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal Men' how long will ye

My Glory thus despise?

Why wander ye in Vanity,

And follow after Lies.

Ginow ye, that good and godly Men

The Lord doth take and diuse:

And when to him I make lemplaint,

She doth not me refuse

Mijera Tune Plalm the 7th How Terviore lor. 12,13,14,15 for How br 5th



25 The Plots are fruitless which my Foes
linjustly did conceive:

The Pit he digg'd for me, has prov'd

This own untimely Grave.

On his over Mead the Spite returns, .
Whilst I from Harm am free.

On him the Violence is fall'n,

Mhich he design'd for me.

Therefore will I the righteous Ways

Of Providence proclaim;

I'll sing the Praise of God most high,

And celebrate his Manne.



2 Ev'n by the Mouths of sucking Babes,
thou wilt confound thy Focs;
For in those Babes thy Might is seen,
they Graces they disclose.

3 And when I see the Heav'ns above,
the Work of thy own Hand;
The Sun, the Moon and all the Star
in Order as they stand.



4 Lord'what is Man, that thou of him taket such abundant Care;

Or what the Son of Man, whom thou to visit dost not spare.



And make my Songs extel thy Name above the starry Shy . . .

They do fall down and are destrey d by thy great Pen'r and Minht



my Grief and all my Grudge:

Thou dost with Justice hear my lause,

most like a righteous Judge.



My Glory does rejouce My Flesh shall rest in home to rise,

wak'd by his powrful Voice.

My soul from Hell shall free

Mor let thy holy one in Death,

the least Corruption see.



11. Then shalt the Paths of Life display that to thy Presence lead;

Where Pleasures dwell without allay,

and Joys that never fade.

10



16 The Lord did on my Side engage,

From Strawn his Throne my lause unheld;

And snatched me from the furious Rage, 
Of threatning Waves that proudly swell.

17 God his resistless Pow'r employ'd,
My strongest Foes Attempts to break;
Who else with Ease had soon destroy'd
The weak Defence that I could make.



18 Their subtle Rage had near prevailed, When I distress'd and friendless lay: But still when other Succours fail'd, God was my firm Surgeort and stay.







4 In them the Lord made for the Sun a Place of great Renown,.

Who like a Bridegroom ready trimm'd, doth from his Chamber come.



8 Who is the King of Glory' who?
the Lord for Strength renown'd,
In Battle mighty o'er his Foes,
eternal Victor crown'd.

g Erect your Heads, ye Gates unfold, in State to entertain, The King of Glory, see, he comes with all his Shining Train.

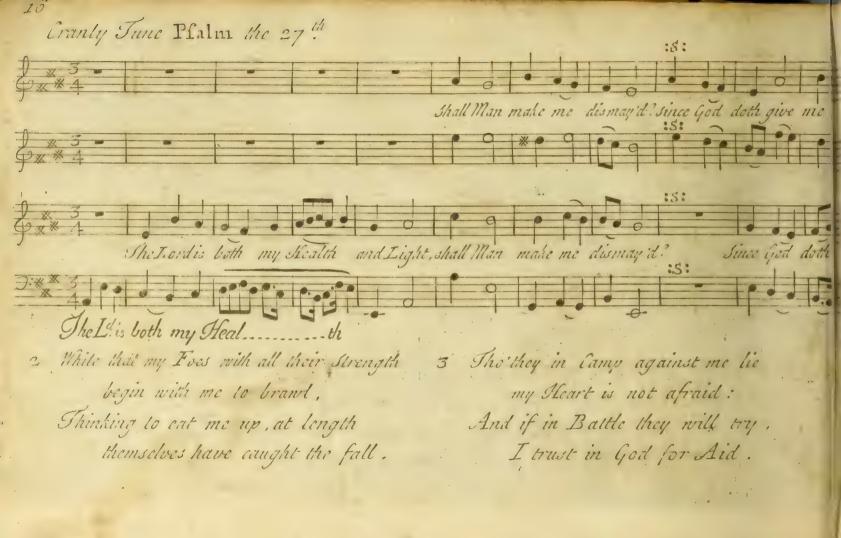


10. Who is the King of Glory? who?

the Lord of Hosts renown'd;

Of Glory he alone is King,

who is with Glory crown'd.









4 For I my self besought the Lord,
he answer'd me again,
And me deliver'd speedily
from all my Fear and Pain.

I't Matthew's June Plalm the 33.d



- 2 Praise ye the Lord with Harp and sing to him with Psaltery;
  - With ten string & Instruments sounding praise we the Lord most high.
- 3 Sing to the Lord a Song most new, with Courage give him Praise.

- For why this Word is ever true, his Works and all his Ways.
- 4 Both Judgment, Equity and Right he ever loved and will,

And with his Gifts he doth delight the Earth thro out to fill



of Joys that shall for ever last.

with what Assuringe should the Just;



Mount Sion is a pleasant Place,
it gladdoth all the Land:
The City of the mighty Fring.
on her north-side doth Stand.

Within the Palaces thereof !...
God is a Refuge known:
For to the Kings are gathered, a
logether they are gone.



But when they did behold it so,

they wonder'd, and they were

Astonished much and suddenly

were driven back with Fear.





2 How wonderful, O Lord, say ye,
in all thy Works thou art!
Thy Foes for Fear shall seek to thee
full sore against their Heart.

3 All Men that dwell the Earth thro out
shall praise the Name of God;

The Land thereof the World about

is shew'd and set abroad.

4 All Folk come forth, behold and see

what Things the Lord hath wrought,

Mark well the wondrous Works that he

for Man to pass hath brought.

Remsing June Plalm the 68th



- And as the Fire doth melt the Wax, and Wind blows Smoke away;

  So in the Presence of the Isord,

  the Wicked shall decay.
- 3 But rightcoms Men before the Lord, shall heartily rejoyee;

They shall be glad and morry all,

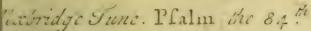
and chearful in their Voice;

4 Sing Praise sing Praise unto the Lord,

who rideth on the Sky;

Extol the great Jehowah's Name,

and him still magnify.





My Soul doth long full sore to go into thy Courts abroad;
My Heart and Flesh cry out also for thee the living God.

The Sparrows find a Room to rest, and saire themselves from Wrong;

The Swallow also hath a Nest,
wherein to keep her Young.
These Birds full nigh thy Altar may
have Place to sit and sing:
O Lord of Hosts thou art always
my only God and King.





2. At Salem he hath pitch'd his Tent,

to tarry there a Space:

In Sion also he is bent

to fix his dwelling Place.

3 And there he brake both Shaft and Bow the Sword, the Spear and Shield:

His Enemies did overthrow in Battle in the Field.





4 Thou art more worthy Ronour, Lord,
more Might in thee doth lie,

Than in the strongest of the World,
that rob on Mountains high.



12 Yea, all his Works I will declare,

And what he did devise:

To tell his Facts I will not spare,

and all his Counsel wise.

13 Thy Works, O Lord, are all upright and holy all abroad:

What one hith strength to match the Manne of thee, O Lord our God:



14 Thou art a God that doth forth show
thy Wonders ev'ry Hour:

And so doth make the People know
thy Virtue and thy Pow'r.



2 Prepare your Instruments most meet,

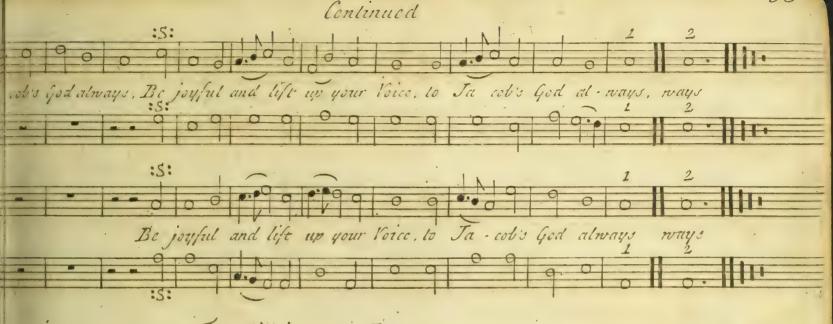
some joyful Psalm to sing;

Strike up with Harp, and Lute most sweet,

on every pleasant string.

3 Blow as it were in the New-Moon, with I rumpets of the best;

As it is used to be done at any solemn Feast.



4 For this is unto Israel

a Statute which was made,

By Jacob's God and must full well

be evermore obey'd.

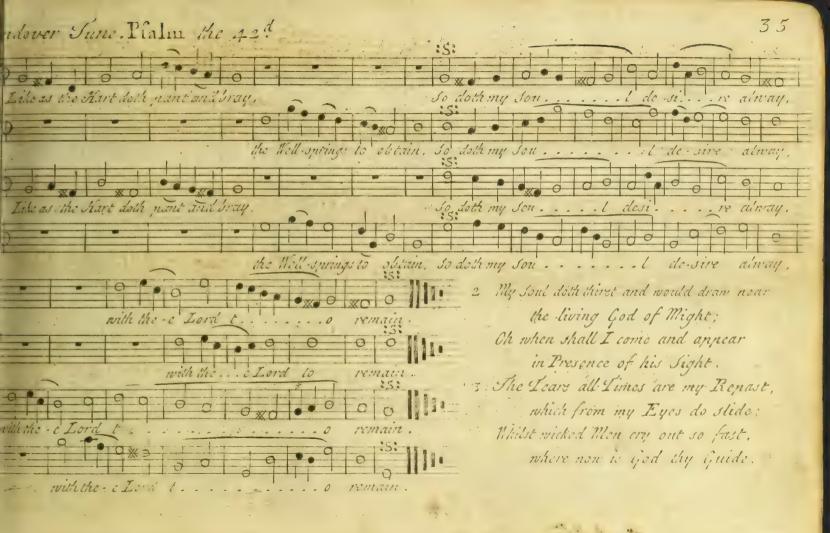


2 The Lord ye know is God indeed, without our Aid he did us make; We are his Flock he doth us feed, and for his Sheep he doth us take.

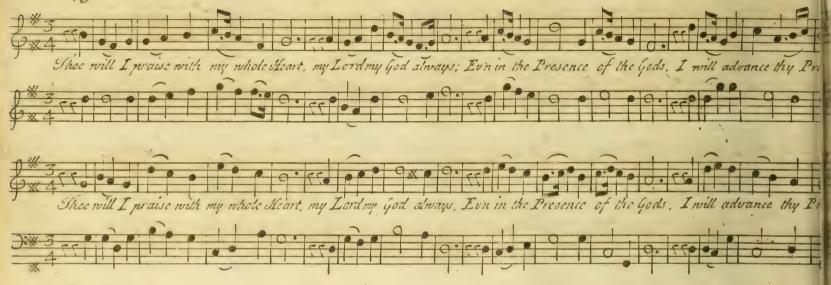
3 O enter then his Gates with Praise, approach with Joy his Courts unto;

Traise, land, and blefs his Name alwa.

4 For why? the Lord our God is goo.
his Mercy is for ever inre;
His Truth at all Times firmly sloot
and shall from Age, to Age endur



Rygate Tune. Pfalm the 138th



- 2 Sowards thy holy Temple I

  will look and worship thee: And praised in my thankful Mouth
  thy holy Name shall be.
- 3 Evn for thy loving Rindness Sake and for the Truth withal;

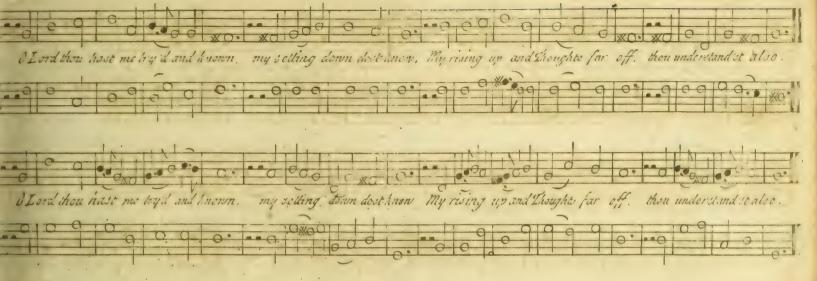
For thou thy Name hast by thy Word advanced over all.

When I did call thou heardest me, and thou hast made also,

The Power of corrected (tringth)

4 Thy Power of encreased Strength, within my Soul to grow.

terham June. Plalm the 139 th



My Path, yea, and my Bed likewise,
thou art about always

And by familiar Customs art
acquainted with my Ways.

No Word is in my Longue, O Lord,
that is not known to thee

Thou hast beset me round about,

and laid thy Hand on me.

4 Such Knowledge is too wonderful,

and past my Skill to gain:

It is so high that I unto

the same cannot attain.







Lord, how glorious and how great are thy Works round about? deeply are thy Coursels set,

that none can find them out.

6 The Man unwise cannot tell how this Work to pass to bring: And Fools also are most unfit to understand this Thing .





4 His Grace and Truth to Israel
in Mind he doth record;

And all the Earth hath seen right well
the Goodness of the Lord.



3 In Honour of his Holy Name,
rejoyce with one Accord:
And let also the Heart be glad
of them that seek the Lord.

4 Seek ye the Lord, and seek the Stree of his eternal Might:

Yea, seek his Face incessantly, and Presence of his Sight.



The wondrows Works which he hath done, heep still in mindful Heart:

Let not the Judgment of his Mouth out of your Mind depart.

6 Ye that of faithful Abraham, his Servants are the seed.
Ge his Elect, ye Children that of Jacob do proceed.

O God my Heart prepared is, my Longue is likewise so; I will advance my Voice in Jong, that I thy Praise may

O God my Heart prepared is, my Longue is likewise so; I will advance my Voice in Jong, that I thy Praise may

3 By me among the People, Lord,

still praised shalt thou be:

And I among the Heathen Folk

will Praises sing to thee.



Also thy Truth doth reach the Clouds

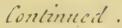


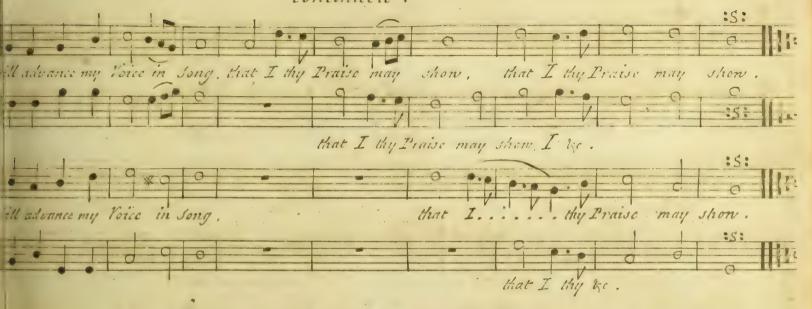
2 Awake my Vist and my Harp sweet Melody to make: And in the Morning I my self right early will awake. By me among the People, Lord,

Still praised shalt thou be:

And I among the Heathen Folk

will Praises sing to thee.





A Because thy Mercy doth ascend

above the Heavens high:

Also thy Truth doth reach the Clouds

within the lofty Sky.



In Trouble Joy, in Darkness Light:

Compassion great is in his Eyes,

And Mercy always in his Sight.

Yea Pity moveth him to lend,

'te doth with Judgment things expend.

3 And surely he shall never fail,

For in Remembrance had is he:

No Lidings ill his Mind assail,

Who in the Lord sure Hope doth so

Siis Heart is firm, his Fear is past

For he shall see his Foes down ca



4 He did well for the Poor provide,

His Righteousness doth still remain:

And his Estate with Praise abide.

Which wicked Men behold with Pain:

Yea, gnash their Leeth thereat shall they

And so consume and melt away.



And let them not be overthrown, . That put their Trust in thee.

Therefore thy Paths and thy right Ways Unto me, Lord, descry.





22 The Stone which formerly among the Builders was refused.

Is now become the Corner Stone, and chiefly to be us'd.

23 This was the mighty Work of God, it was the Lord's own Fact:

And it is wond rows to behold

that great and noble Act.



Shis is the joyful Day indeed,
which God himself hath wrought:

Let us be glad and joy therein,

in Mait, in Mind, in Thought.

we wish with one accord;

Blessed is he that comes to us in the Name of the Lord.

34 Banstead Tune. Plalm the 135th



2 O praise him ye that stand and be in the House of the Lord:

Ye of his Courts and of his House praise him with one Accord.

3 Praise we the Lord for he is good,
sing Praises to his Name:

It is a good and pleasant thing
always to do the same



So hath he chosen Israel
his I reasure for to be.

Croyden Sune. Plalm the 122 d









The in the Morn you rise early and so at Night go late to Bed,

Eating with Carefulness your Bread:

But those whom God doth love and keep

Enjoy all Things with quiet Sleep.

Therefore mark well when you do see
That Men have Reirs tenjoy their Land,
It is the Gift of Gods own Hand:
For God doth multiply to thee,
Of his great Liberality,
The Blefsings of Posterity.



2 Their Faith is sure still to endure, Grounded on Christ the Corner Stone: Moved with no Ill, but standeth sure, Steeljast like to the Mount Sion. 3. And as about Jerusalem,

The mighty Hills do it compass

So that no Foes can come to them

To hurt that Town in any case.





4 So God indeed, in ev'ry Need,

Ais faithful People doth defend,

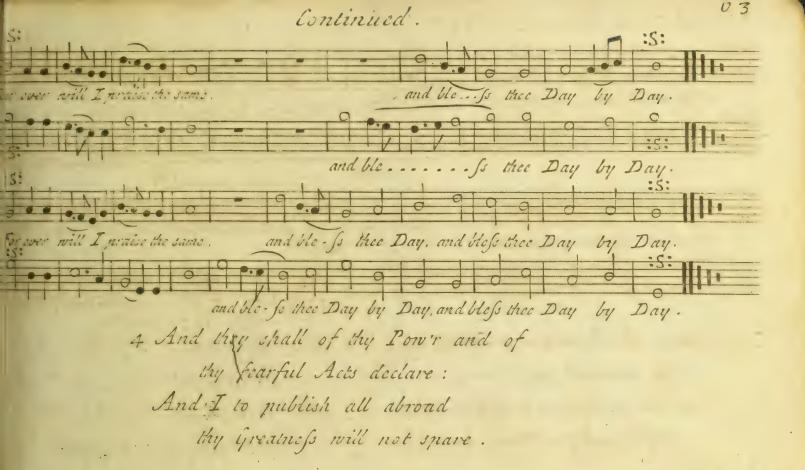
Standing them by assuredly,

From this Lime forth World without End.



From Race to Race they shall they Works . waise, and thy Power preach.

And meditate upon thy Works most wonderful O Lord.





2 The Lord his own Jerusalem he buildeth up alone:

And the disperst of Israel, doth gather into one:

3 He heals the broken in their Heart,
their Sores up doth he bind;
He counts the Number of the Stars,
and names them in their Kind.



A Great is the Lord, great is his Pow'r,

his Wisdom infinite:

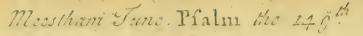
The Lord relieves the Mech, and throngs
to Ground the wicked Wight.



2 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are so clear and bright:
The same of you be done,
Ye glittring Stars of Light.
And you no less, ye Heavens fair,
Clouds of the Air, his Land express.



3 For at his Word they were
All formed as we see.
At his Voice did appear,
All Things in their Degree,
Which he set fast, to them he made
A Law and Trade, always to last.





2 Let Israel rejoyce in God, and Praises to him sing: And let the seed of Sion be most joyful in their Siing. 3 Let them sound Praise with Voice of Lute unto his holy Name:

And with the Timbrel and the Harp,

Sing Praises to the same.



4 For why; the Lord his Pleasure all hath in his People set:

And by Deliv rance he will raise the Mech to Glory great.



2 Praise him for all the mighty Acts
which he in our Behalf has done;
His Kindness this Return exacts,
with which our Praise Should equal run.

3 Let the shrill Trumpet's martike Voice make Rocks and Mills his Praise resound Praise him with Marps metodious Noise, and gentle Psaltry's Silver Sound.



4 Let Virgin Troops soft Timbrels bring, and some with graceful Motion dance; Let Instruments of various Strings, with Organs join'd his Praise advance.

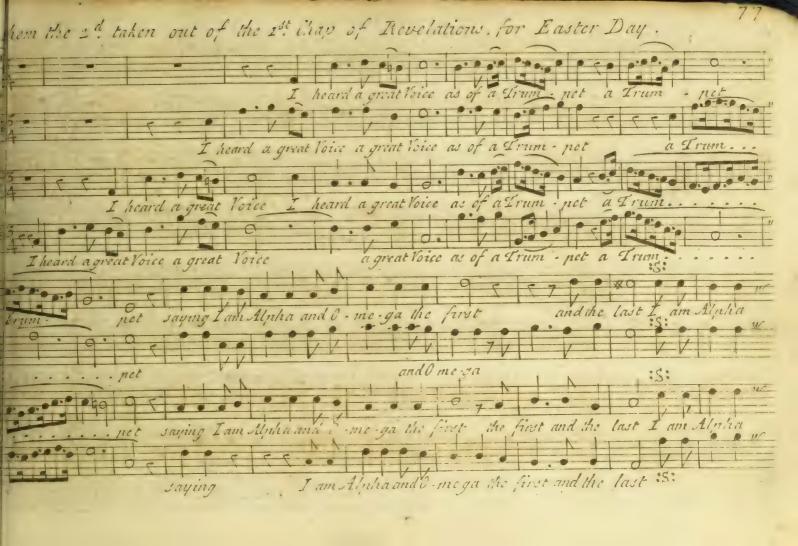








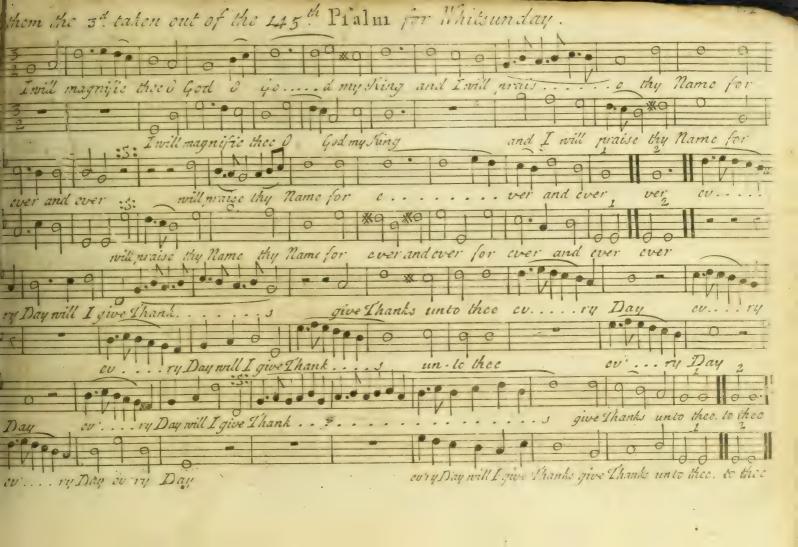


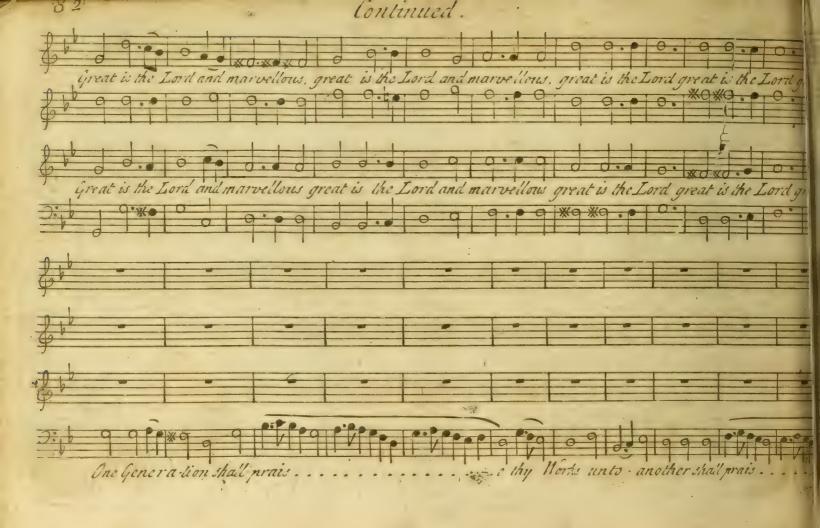


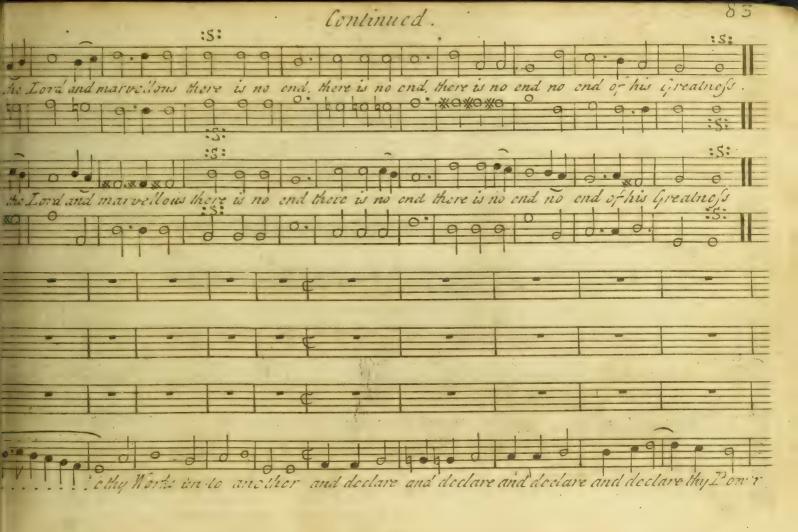






















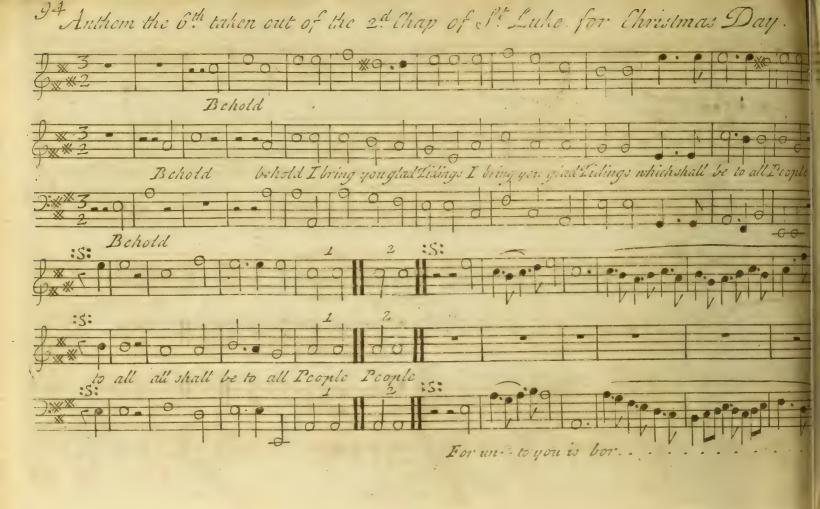


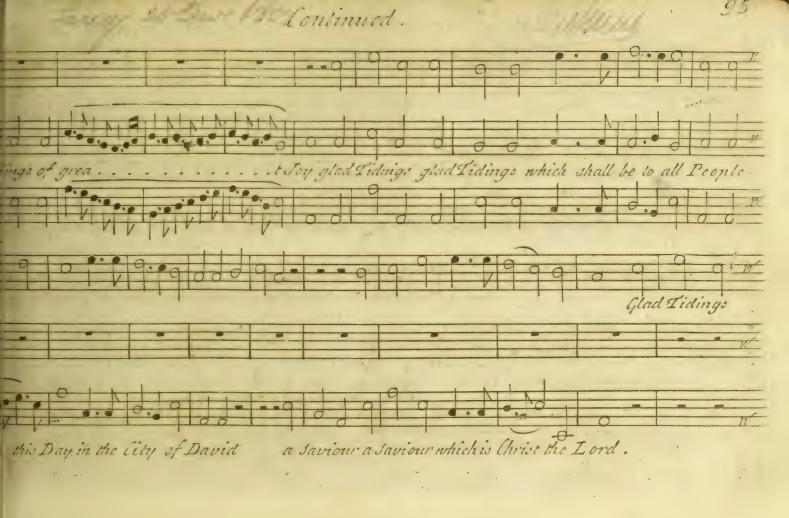


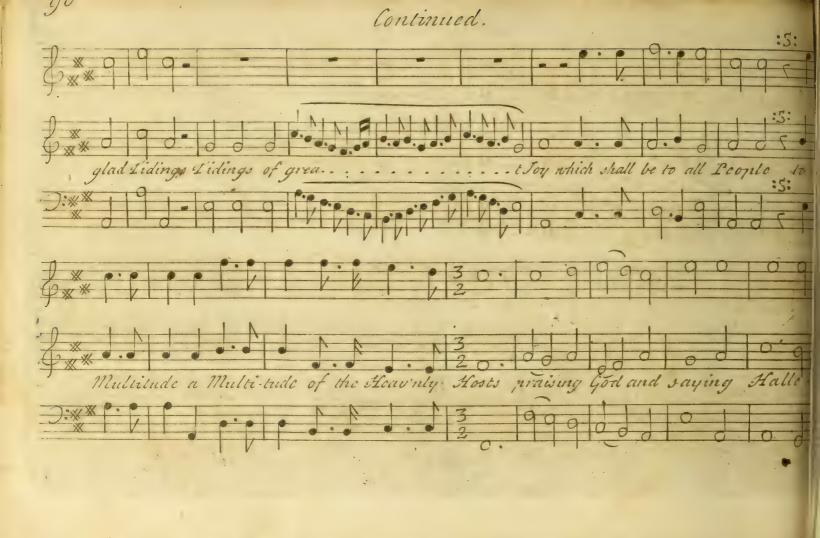










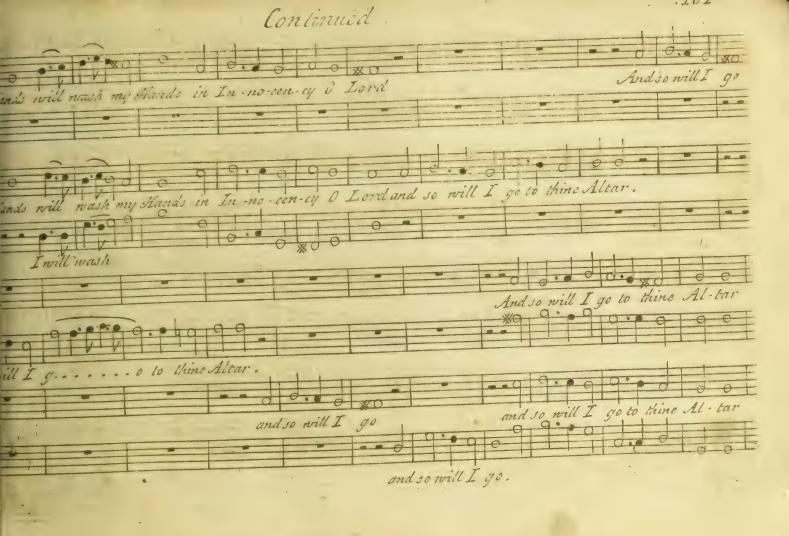
















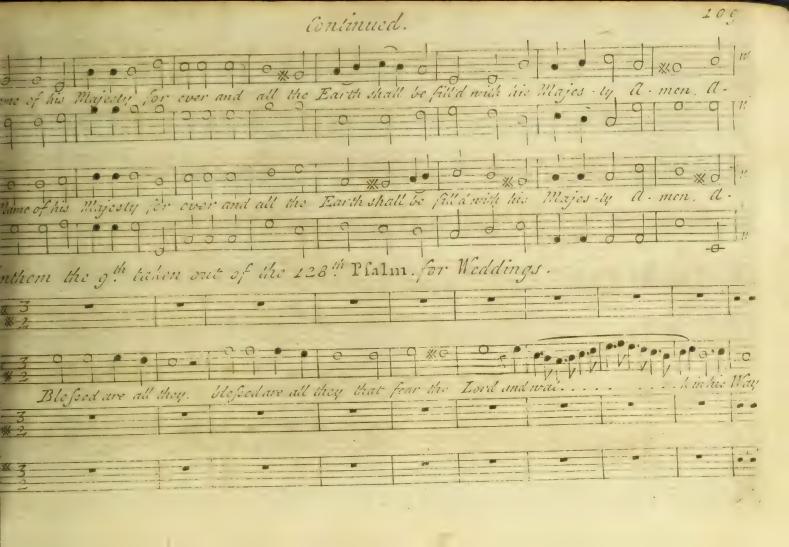


tem the 8th taken out of the 72th Plalm for a King or Queen's Accession to the Crown. and thy Righteousness thy Righteoniness the King thy Judgments they Judgments O God unto the Jung's son and thy Righteowness shall he judge the Peo ... ple according unto Right and defend the Poor, the Moun .....





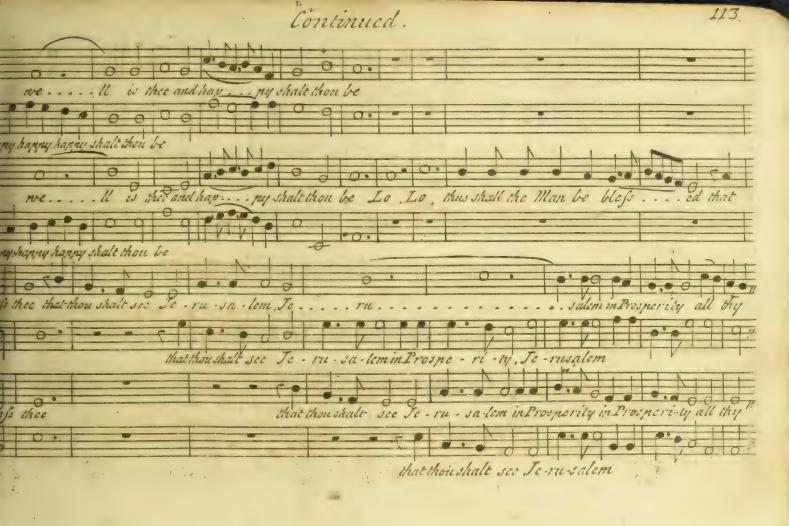


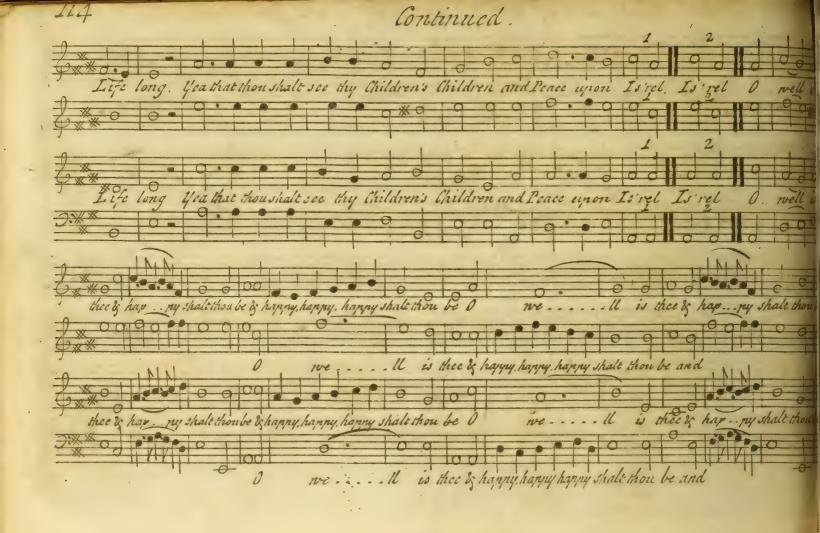










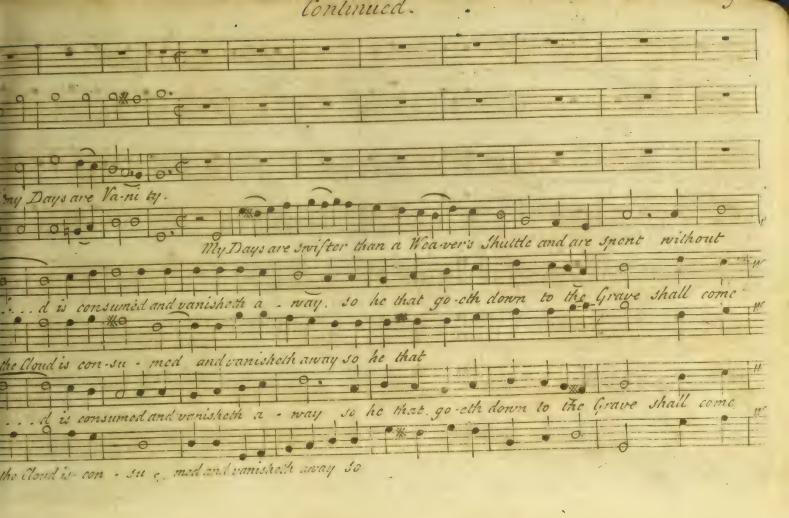




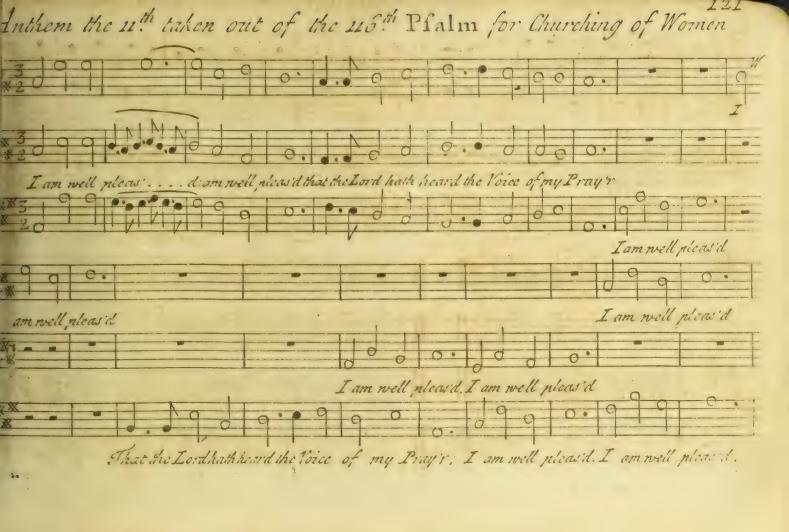
















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124

Continued.





gain unto My Rost O my Soul for the Lord hath rewarded thee he hath rewarded thee, For he hath d

for the Lord hath rewarded thee







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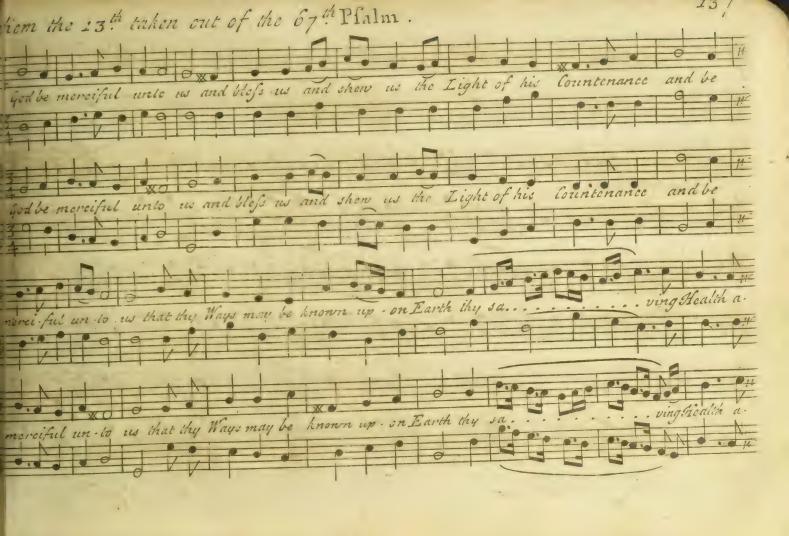












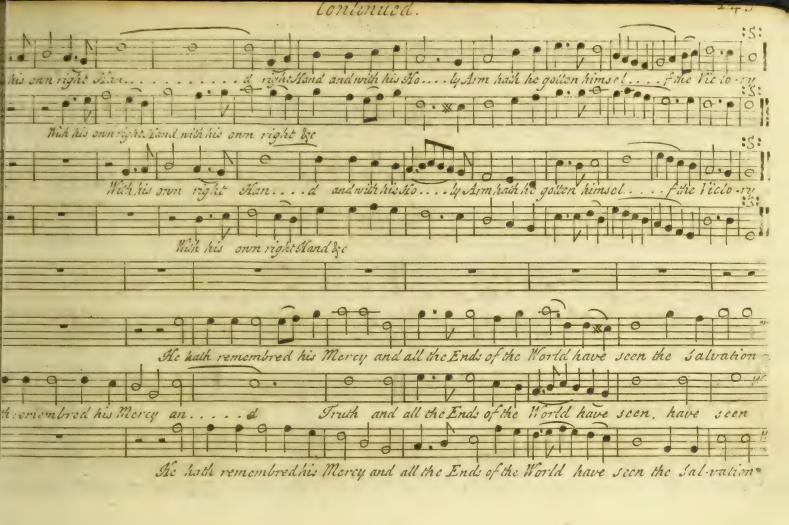




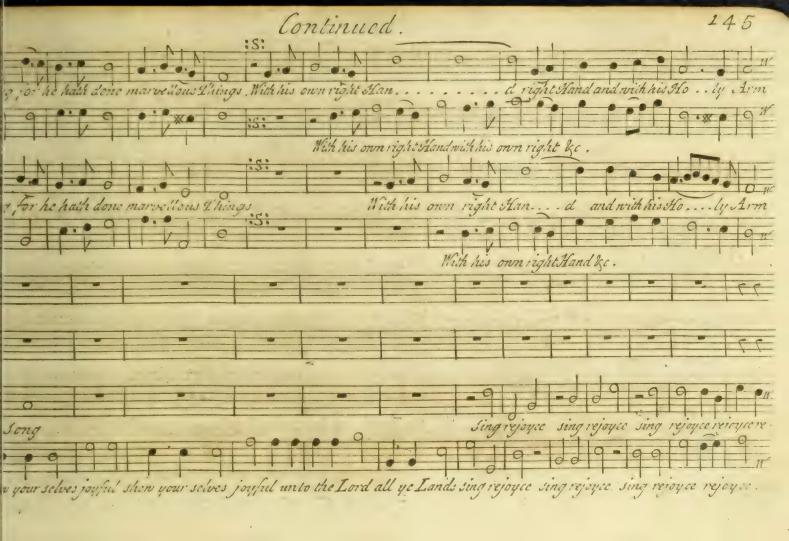








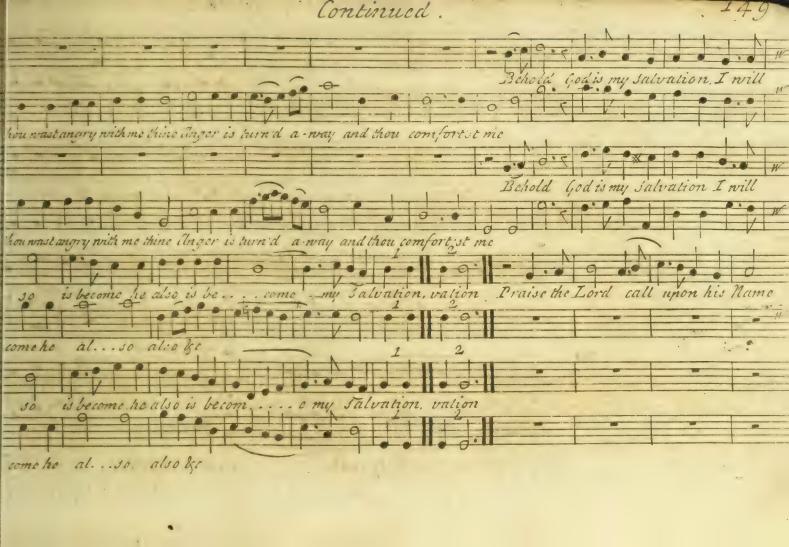


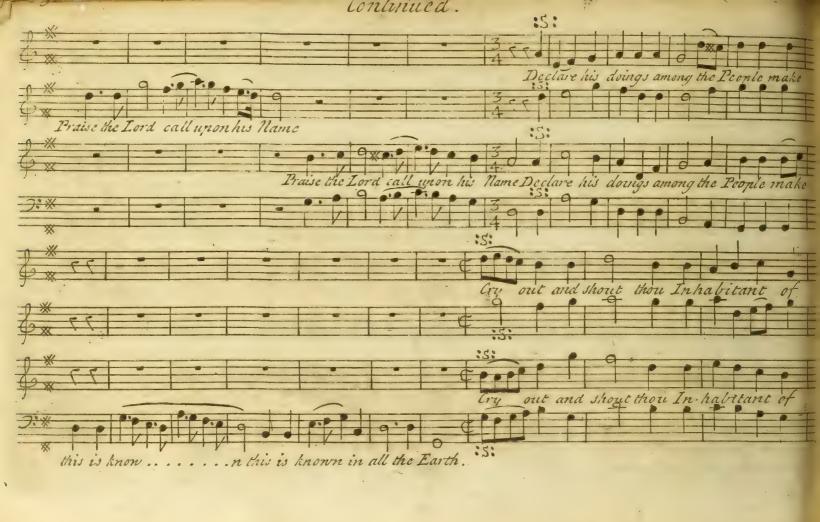




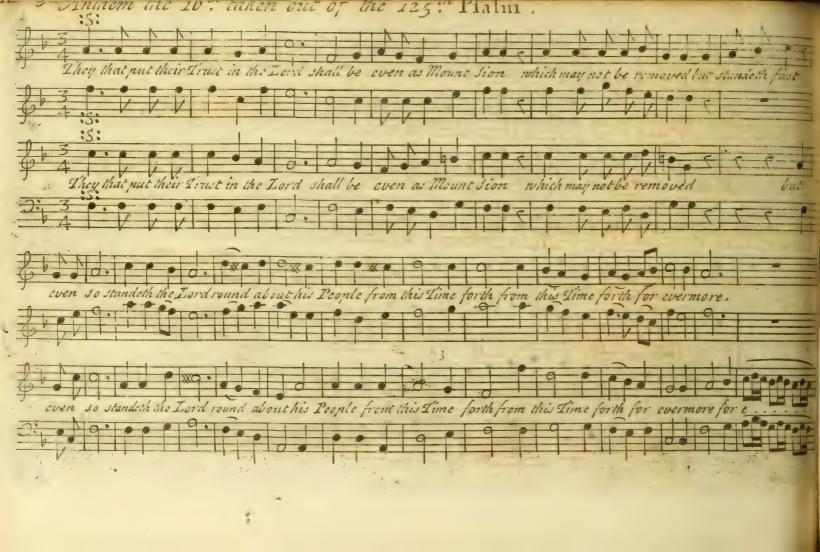


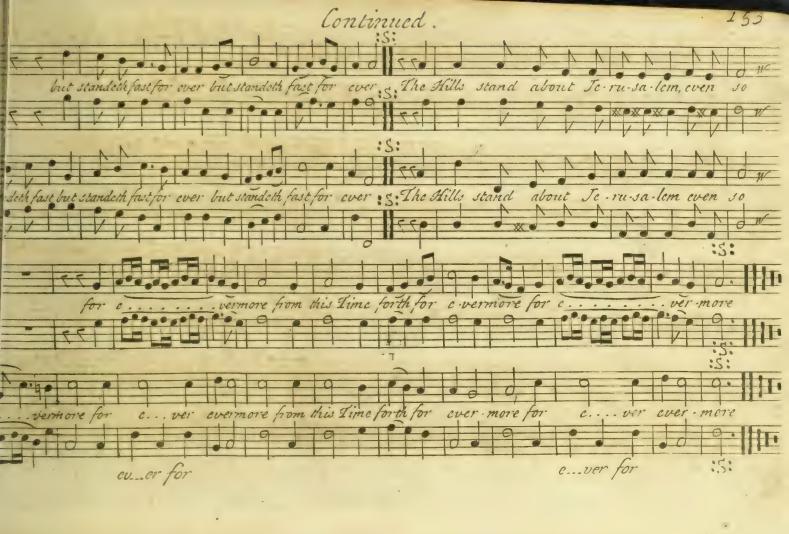




























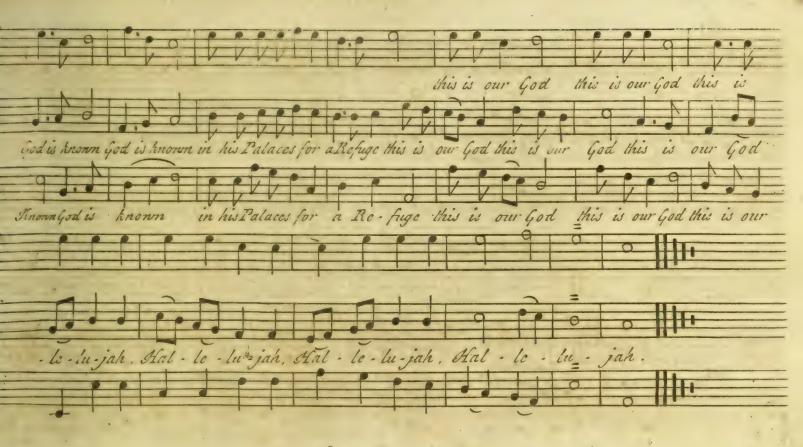




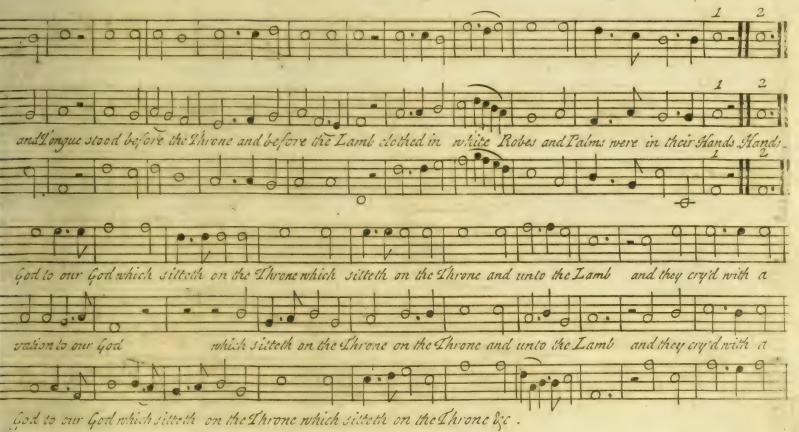


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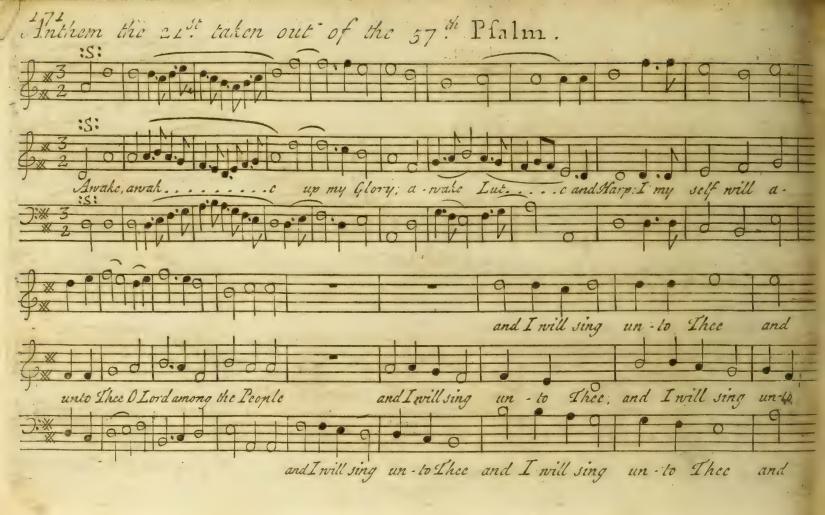














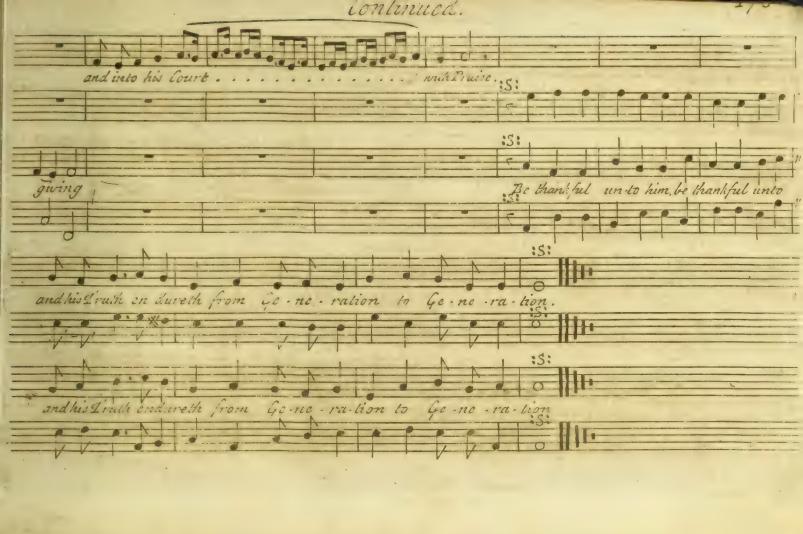
































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down unto the Beard

















